

Official^{AND} Exclusive

Photographs of the first Forts, Towns,
Churches, etc.,
built by

COLUMBUS

His prison
AND
His Remains.



TOMB OF COLUMBUS.



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OFFICIAL AND EXCLUSIVE PHOTOGRAPHS
OF THE
FIRST FORTS, TOWNS, CHURCHES, &c.
BUILT BY
COLUMBUS.
HIS PRISON AND HIS REMAINS.

RESTOS DE COLON.
Fotografias Oficiales de Fortalezas, Ciudades, Iglesias, Etc.
CONSTRUIDAS POR

COLON EN SANTO DOMINGO.
Su Prision i Sus Restos Mortales.

NEW YORK, *June 1, 1893.*

I hereby certify that the views which appear in this Album were produced from photographs made by order of the Dominican Government, and that those which represent the case containing the remains of Columbus were the object of a "Special Permission" of that Government.

F. L. VASQUEZ,
Consul General of the Dominican Republic.

NEW YORK, *10. de Junio de 1893.*

Certifico que las vistas que aparecen en este Album han sido tomadas de fotografias mandadas sacar por el Gobierno Dominicano, y que las que representan la caja que contiene los restos de Colon, fueron objeto de un permiso especial del Gobierno.

El Consul General de la Republica Dominicana.
F. L. VASQUEZ.

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TORRE DE HOMENAJE.

Prison of Columbus.

I

Carcel de Colon.



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STATUE OF COLUMBUS.

San Domingo—Tomb of Columbus.

Description of the Views.

1. Tower in San Domingo, in which Columbus was imprisoned by Bobadilla.
2. Cathedral of San Domingo and Statue of Columbus.
3. Isabella, site of first city in America, founded by Columbus.
4. Ceiba, tree on the margin of the Ozama to which Columbus made fast his caravels.
5. Nispero Tree, under which Columbus and his soldiers rested after the first great battle with the Indians, in which battle, they say, a miracle took place, commemorated by the erection of the church seen in the photograph.
6. Ruins of Fort Santo Tomas, the first fort in the interior of San Domingo, built by Columbus.

Descripcion de las Vistas.

1. Torre en Santo Domingo en que estuvo Colon preso por orden de Bobadilla.
2. Catedral de Santo Domingo y estatua de Colon.
3. Isabela, sitio donde estuvo la primera ciudad de América, fundada por Colon.
4. Ceiba, arbol á orillas del Ozama donde Colon amarró sus caravelas.
5. Arbol Nispero, bajo el cual descansaron Colon y sus soldados despues de la primera gran batalla con los indios, en la que, dicen, se efectuó un milagro, el cual conmemora esta iglesia.
6. Santo Tomas, primer fuerte erijido por Colon en el interior de Santo Domingo.



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San Domingo—Tomb of Columbus.

7 and 8. Fortress, Concepcion de la Vega, built by Columbus to begin the conquest of the Indians.

9. Ruins of a church of the city of Concepcion de la Vega, founded by Columbus.

10. First chapel in America, built by Bartolomé Columbus in the city of New Isabela.

11. Annexes of the Jesuit convent in ruins, in an apartment of which lived many years the venerable Fra. Bartolomé de Las Casas, companion and historian of Columbus. In one of these annexes was the first university in America.

12. San Nicolas, first church in America. A conscience offering of Govenor Ovando in San Domingo City.

7 i 8. Fortaleza de la Concepcion de la Vega, construida por Colon, para empezar la conquista de los indios de Santo Domingo.

9. Ruinas de una iglesia en la ciudad de Concepcion de la Vega, fundada por Colon.

10. Primer capilla en América erijida por Bartolomé Colon en la Nueva Isabela.

11. Anexidades del convento de jesuistas en una de cuyas celdas vivió muchos años el venerable Fray Bartolomé de Las Casas, compañero é historiador de Colon. La Real y Pontificia Universidad de la Primada (primera en América) ocupó una parte de ellas.

12. San Nicolas, primera iglesia en América. Fundada en Santo Domingo por el Gobernador Ovando en des cargo de su conciencia.



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San Domingo—Tomb of Columbus.

13. House erected by the Viceroy Diego Colon over a spring near the city of San Domingo.

14. View of San Domingo City from the Ozama river.

15. Front of the church annexed to the convent of San Francisco, under the entrance of which were deposited the remains of Alonzo de Ojeda, removed this year by the government of San Domingo, and also the remains of Don Bartolomé Columbus not yet removed.

16 and 17. Reservation and church of the last great Indian Cacique, Enriquillo, assigned to him and his Indians by Charles V.

18. San Domingo City.

19. Ruins, in San Domingo City, of the palace of the Viceroy Don Diego Columbus, the son of Christopher

13. Edificio de mamposteria mandado construir por el Virey Don Diego Colon, i que cubre una fuente, cerca de la ciudad de Santo Domingo.

14. Vista de la ciudad de Santo Domingo desde el rio Ozama.

15. Frente y portada del templo anexo al convento de San Francisco, bajo cuyo portada estaban sepultados los restos de Alonso de Ojeda, removidos por el Gobierno Dominicano en este año. Alli tambien se encuentran los restos de Don Bartolmé Colon.

16 i 17. Lugar é Iglesia donde residíó el último Cacique, Enriquillo, concedido á él y los últimos indios de Santo Domingo por Carlos V.

18. Ciudad de Santo Domingo.

19. Ruinas, en la ciudad de Santo Domingo, del palacio del Virey Don



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San Domingo—Tomb of Columbus.

Columbus. In this palace was born Don Luis Columbus, son of Diego and the first Duke of Veragua, whose remains are now in the Cathedral of San Domingo.

20. Columbus Square and Government building in San Domingo.

21. Interior of the Cathedral of San Domingo.

22. Interior of the San Domingo Cathedral.

23. Vault of Don Diago Columbus, opened by mistake by the Spaniards in 1795, and also the

Vault of Christopher Columbus, opened by the Dominicans in 1877.

24. Coffin of Columbus, open, rear elevation.

Diego Colon, hijo del Descubridor. En este palacio nació Don Luis, hijo de Don Diego y primer Duque de Veragua, cuyos restos estan en la catedral de Santo Domingo.

20. Plaza de Colon y palacio de Gobeierno en la ciudad de Santo Domingo.

21. Interior de la Catedral de Santo Domingo.

22. Interior de la Catedral de Santo Domingo.

23. Bóveda de Don Diego Colon, abierta por los españoles erradamente en 1795, i tambien la

Bóveda de Don Cristobal Colon, abierta por los Dominicanos en 1877.

24. Caja que contiene los restos de Cristobal Colon, abierta, vista por detras.



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6, 7, 8, 9.

San Domingo—Tomb of Columbus.

25. Coffin of Columbus, open, front elevation.

26. Silver plate, screws by which it was attached to the inside of the coffin of Columbus and a leaden bullet found in the coffin. (Obverse.)

27. Silver plate, screws by which it was attached to inside of coffin of Columbus and a leaden bullet, of about one ounce weight, found in the coffin. (Reverse.)

28. Coffin of Columbus, closed, with modern crystal casket on top. Front elevation.

29. Coffin of Columbus, open, showing some of the bones found therein.

30. Coffin of Columbus, end elevation.

25. Caja que contiene los restos de Cristobal Colon, abierta, vista de frente.

26. Planchuela de plata, tornillos que la sujetaban al interior de la caja que contiene los restos de Colon i una bala enecontrada en la misma caja entre el polvo. (Anverso.)

27. Planchuela de plata, tornillos que la sujetaban al interior de la caja que contiene los restos de Colon i una bala enecontrada en la misma caja entre el polvo. (Reverso.)

28. Caja que contiene los restos de Colon con una urna moderna de cristal encima.

29. Caja que contiene los restos de Colon, abierta, mostrando los pedasos de huesos.

30. Caja que contiene los restos de Colon, lado derecho.



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10, 11, 12, 13.

San Domingo—Tomb of Columbus.

31. Coffin of Columbus, end elevation.

32. Inscriptions in and on Columbus' coffin copied by the German historian R. Cronau.

31. Caja que contiene los restos de Colon, lado izquierdo.

32. Inscripciones de la caja que contiene los restos de Colon copiadas del original por el historiador Aleman Don Rodolfo Cronau.





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14, 15, 16, 17.

Remains of Columbus.

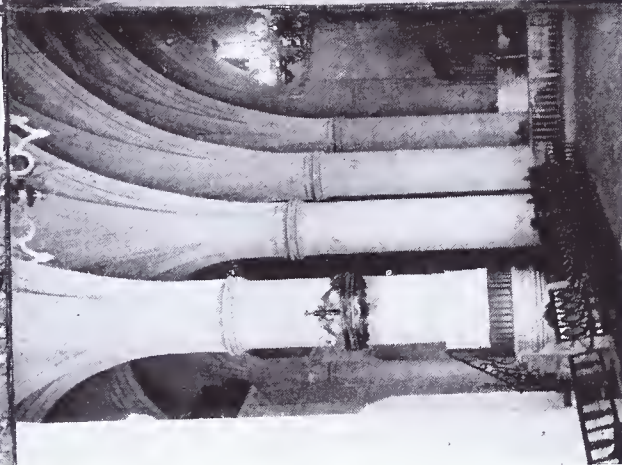


AS everything relating to Columbus is of historical importance and particularly interesting at this time, and as all impartial investigators now agree as to the authenticity of the remains found in San Domingo in 1877, we present in the following pages a concise relation of the principal historical incidents pertaining to the venerable relics so often disturbed by the persecutions of mistaken zeal, to say the least, until in the present days, after a lapse of four centuries, is being celebrated the apotheosis of the Grand Navigator who had the immense and singular glory of giving one-half of a planet to humanity.

Restos de Colon.



COMO todo lo relativo á Colon tiene una gran importancia en estos momentos, y especialmente sus restos, por la dicusion á que ha estado sujeta su autenticidad, por fortuna ya reconocida por el mundo imparcial en los hallados en Santo Domingo en 1877, insertamos á continuacion la relacion de los hechos que ofrece la historia sobre tan venerandas reliquias, perseguidas por el error, por no decir otra cosa, hasta en los presentes dias, y á travez de cuatro siglos, en que se celebra la apotheosis del insigne nauta, que tuvo la inmensa y singular gloria de regalar medio planeta á la humanidad.



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18, 19, 20, 21.

San Domingo—Tomb of Columbus.

Christopher Columbus died in 1506, in Valladolid, Spain; from there his remains were removed to Sevilla in 1513. In 1537 they were transported to San Domingo and deposited in the Cathedral, side by side with those of his son Diego, and where later on also were interred those of his grandson Louis, the first Duke of Veragua.

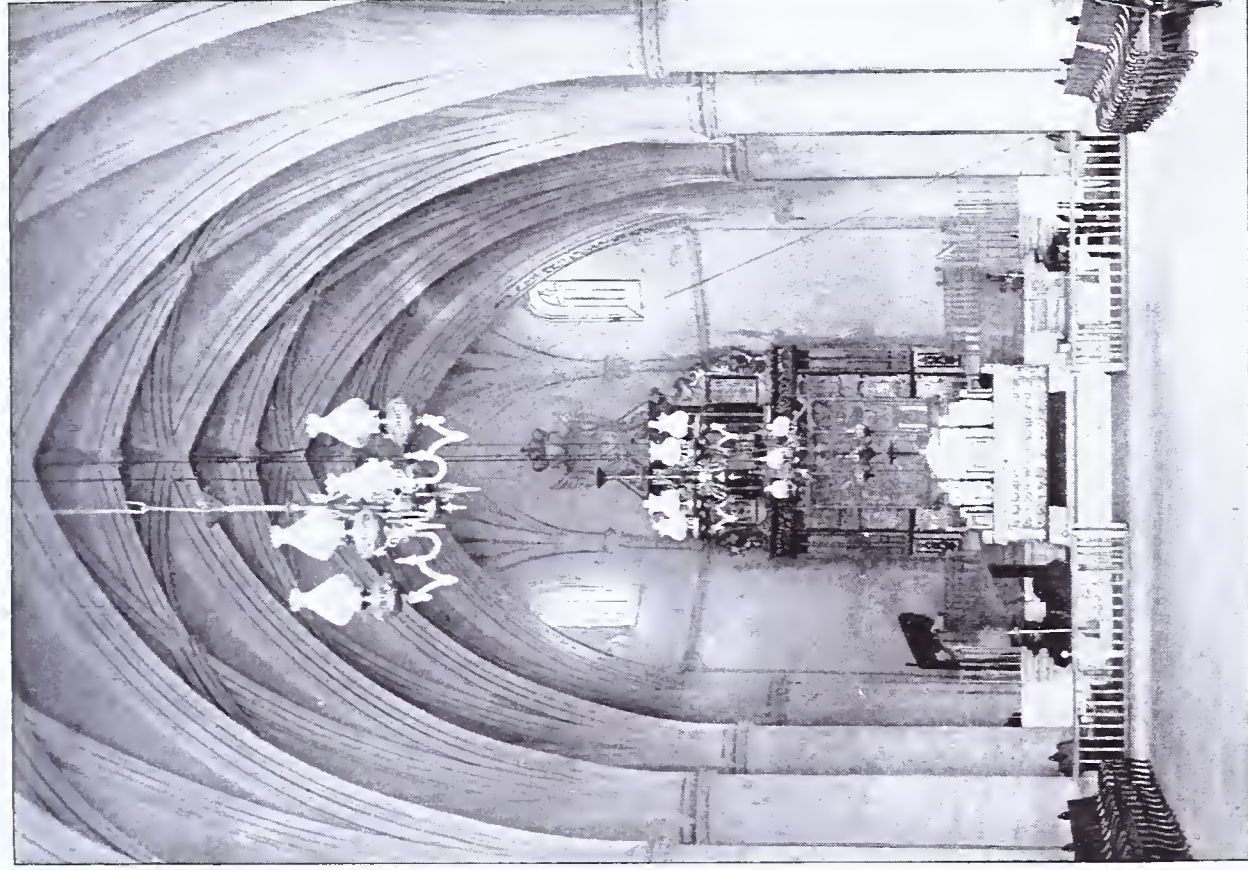
In 1655 the Archbishop, Don Francisco Pio, commanded that the vaults, especially that of the great Admiral Christopher, should be covered up with earth and every sign obliterated which could betray the location to the English, who had made their appearance in the harbor with a strong fleet to take possession of the island. Thus it came about that the synod which assembled in 1683 declared that "the exact

En 1506 murió Colon en Valladolid, i de allí fueron trasladados sus restos á Sevilla en 1513. En 1537 se ordenó su traslado á Santo Domingo, en cuya catedral fueron depositados junto con los de su hijo Don Diego, siendo depositados mas tarde los de su nieto Don Luis, primer Duque de Veragua.

En 1655 mandó el Arzobispo Don Francisco Pio borrar todas las señales de las tumbas de los Colones, especialmente la del "Almirante viejo," para evitar que fuesen profanadas por los ingleses, que se presentaban en el puerto con una armada para tomar posesion de la isla.

Ya en 1683, veinte y ocho años mas tarde, estaba confiado á la tradicion el lugar exacto donde estaban los restos de Colon, segun lo que escribió el Sínodo que se celebró en aquel año.

Un siglo mas tarde, 1783, mientras



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San Domingo—Tomb of Columbus.

place where rest the remains of Columbus has been confided to tradition."

One century later, in 1783, according to the statement of the Captain General of the island, Don Ysadore Peralta, "while repairing the chancel of the Cathedral, a leaden box, without any inscription upon it, was encountered, which was known to contain the remains of Columbus according to a constant and invariable tradition which said that the remains of Columbus were at the right of the chancel." This is certified to by the ecclesiastical authorities basing their opinion on the declaration of the synod above quoted and on tradition.

In 1795 the Spaniards, when about to abandon the island, determined to take the remains of the great discoverer to Havana.

se reparaba el presbitero de la Catedral, se encontró una caja de plomo, sin inscripcion, segun dice el Capitan General de la isla Don Ysidoro Peralta, "pero que se sabia contenia los restos de Colon segun una tradicion constante é invariable" que decia que los restos de Colon estaban en el lado derecho del presbiterio. Este hecho lo certificaron las autoridades eclesiásticas, basándose en lo dicho por el Sínodo y en la tradicion.

En 1795, al abandonar los españoles la isla, resolvieron llevarse á la Habana los restos del Descubridor.

Al practicar la exhumacion, no existiendo señales exteriores, ni teniendo documentos que indicasen el lugar preciso, procedieron á ella guiados por el testimonio del Sínodo, por la certificacion de las autoridades eclesiásticas en 1783, y por la tradicion reinante, esto es, por



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San Domingo—Tomb of Columbus.

When making the exhumation, no exterior signs existed, and being without documents to indicate the exact locality, they were guided wholly by the testimony of the synod, by the certificate of the ecclesiastical authorities in 1783, and by the existing tradition; that is to say, by the well attested fact that the Admiral was interred at the right of the chancel. Under this guidance they opened a stone vault from which was extracted a leaden box with human remains. Read the following sworn official testimony of Hidalgo, the secretary of the proceedings, and you will easily understand that the remains exhumed and carried to Havana corresponded in every way with and were the same seen in 1783, and, as subsequently proved, were those of Don Diego Colon, which are now preserved in Havana.

el hecho de que en el lado derecho del presbiterio estaba enterrado el Almirante, por lo que abrieron una bóveda de piedra de donde extrajeron una caja de plomo con restos humanos. Véase el acta que levataron al efecto, y se comprenderá fácilmente que la caja que exhumaron corresponde en todo á la que encontraron en 1783, que segun se ha visto despues, fué la de Don Diego Colon, la cual llevaron á la Habana, donde se conserva.

Hidalgo, el fiel y exactó escribano de 1795, dice llanamente lo que pasó entonces. “El día 20 de Diciembre . . . se abrió una bóveda que estaba sobre el presbiterio, al lado del Evangelio, pared principal y peana del altar mayor, que tiene como una vara cúbica, y en ella se encontraron unas planchas como de una tercia de largo, de plomo, in-



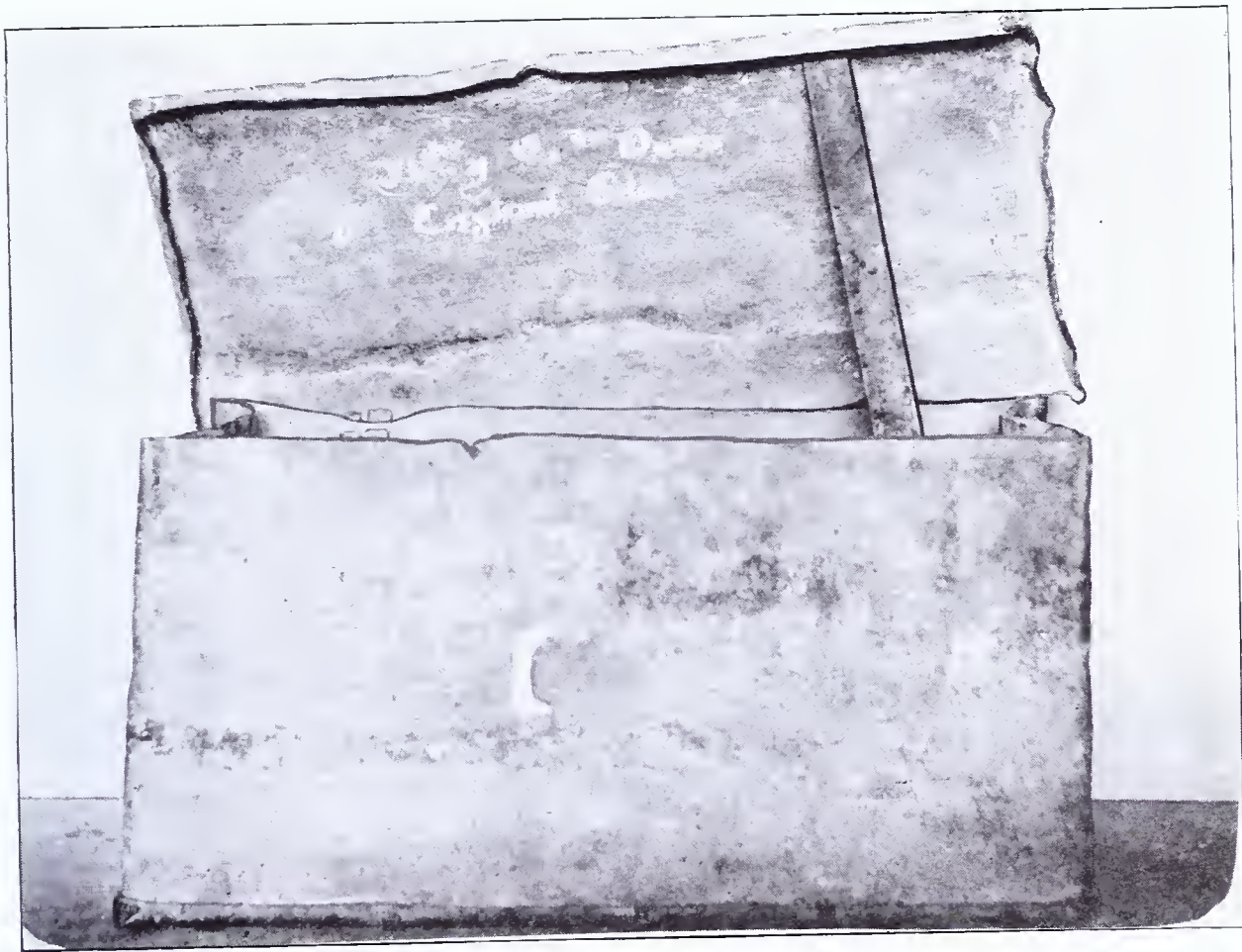
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San Domingo—Tomb of Columbus.

Hidalgo, the faithful and exact secretary of 1795, wrote plainly as follows: "On the 20th of December . . . was opened a vault which was located under the chancel, on the right, or gospel side, near the principal wall, at the foot of the chief altar. The capacity of the vault was about one cubic yard, and in it were found some pieces of sheet lead about eleven inches long which had evidently been parts of a box, or case of that metal, also pieces of bones of legs and arms and various other parts of some human body, all of which were collected in a large tray together with all the earth, which, from being mixed therewith, was recognized as having formed a part of the same corpse, and were placed in a gilded leaden coffin fastened by an iron lock, the key of which was delivered to the Archbishop."

dicante de haber habido caja de dicho metal, y pedazos de canillas y otras varias partes de algun difunto, que se recojieron en una salvilla y toda la tierra que con ellos habia, que por los fragmentos con que estaba mezclada se conocia ser despojos de aquel cadáver, y todo se introdujo en una caja de plomo dorada, con su cerradura de hierro, la cual cerrada, se entregó la llave al Señor Arzobispo."

En 1877, mientras se reparaba el mismo presbiterio, se encontró la caja de plomo que contenia los restos de Don Luis Colon, Duque de Veragua, Marques de——, segun lo indicaba una inscripcion. Algunos meses mas tarde se descubrió la bóveda de piedra



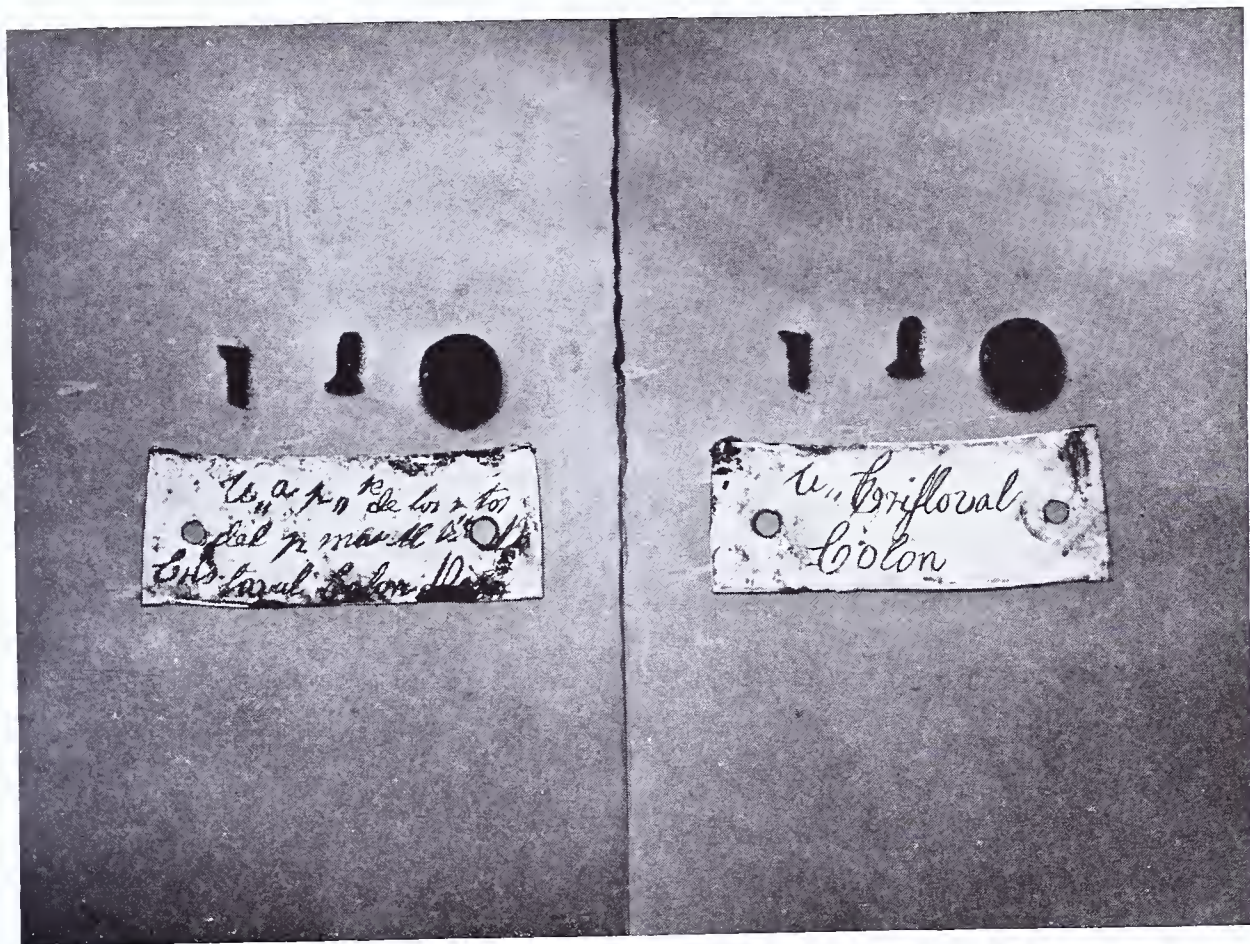
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San Domingo—Tomb of Columbus.

In 1877, while repairing the chancel, the leaden case containing the remains of Don Louis Columbus, Duke de Veragua, and Marquis de ———, as told by the inscription, was encountered, and a few months afterwards they re-discovered the empty vault which had been opened by the Spaniards in 1795. Continuing the search they perforated the wall of the vault, six and a half inches thick, and found another and larger vault occupying the most prominent position beneath the chancel, against the principal wall or muralla. From this last vault was taken the case or coffin from which the views herewith presented are taken, and which, in presence of all the foreign Consuls, including the Consul of Spain, was unanimously declared to contain the genuine

vacía, que habían abierto los españoles en 1795. Siguiendo los trabajos y á travez de una pared de 16 centímetros de grueso, se encontró otra bóveda de piedra mas grande, ocupando el lugar mas preeminente en el presbiterio, y tocando el muro de la derecha. De esta última bóveda se extrajo la caja cuyas vistas aparecen en este album, y la cual, en presencia de todos los Consules extranjeros, incluso el español, se proclamó unánimemente ser la que contenía los verdaderos restos de Colon, y que permanece en Santo Domingo como prueba irrefragable de la verdad.

Como curiosidad, pues no merecen los honores de la diseusion, por absurdos, consignamos los siguientes erróneos hechos.



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San Domingo—Tomb of Columbus.

remains of Columbus, and which now exists in San Domingo as indisputable evidence of the truth.

As a matter of curiosity, but too absurd to be honored by discussion, we mention the following incidents:

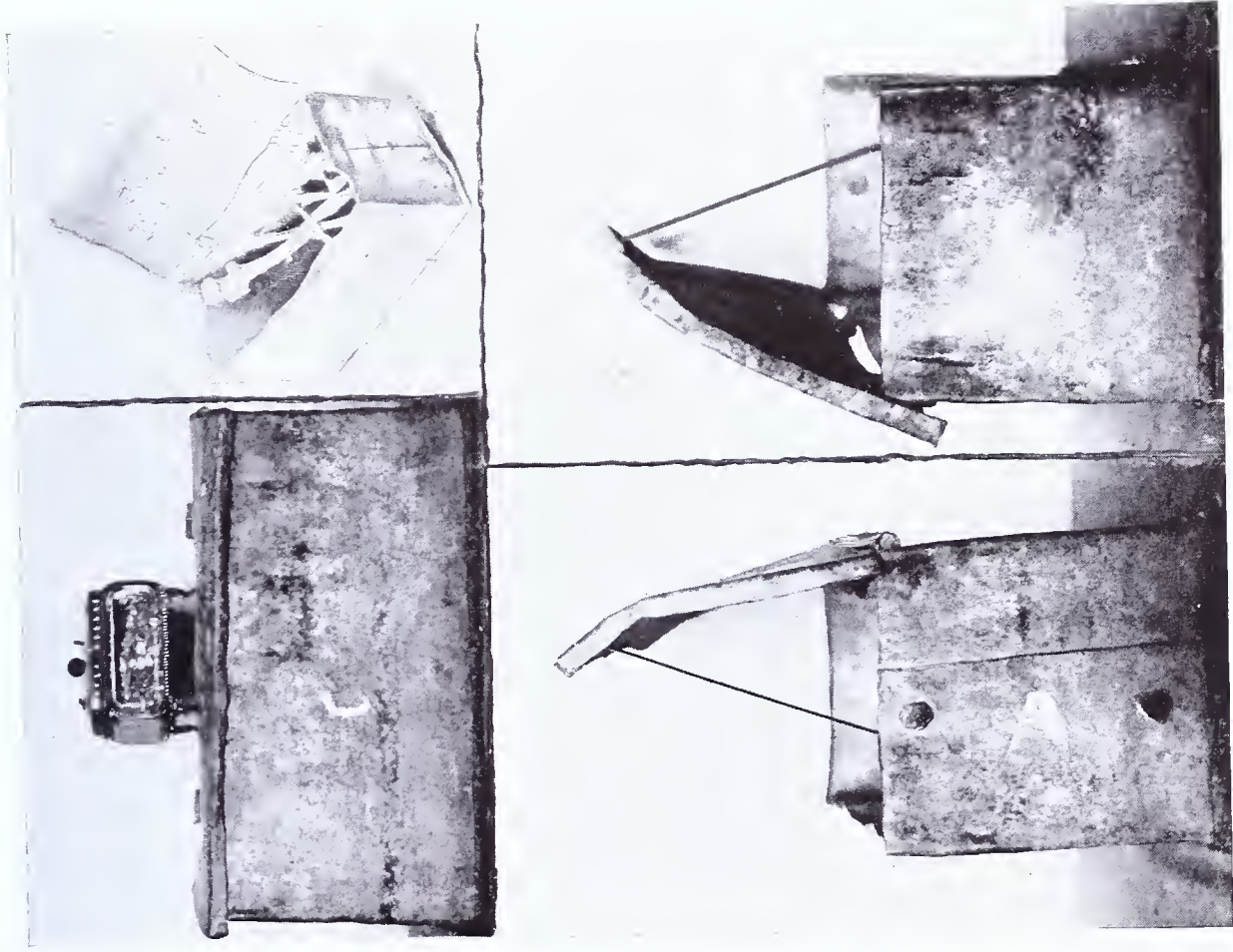
To celebrate the quadri-centennial, the "Imparcial," an important periodical of Madrid, published a magnificently illustrated edition in which was exhibited an engraving representing the case or coffin, with all its inscriptions exactly as it now exists in San Domingo, designating the same by a line underneath, as the "Remains of Columbus in Havana."

On the 29th of April, 1893, there appeared in several newspapers of Chicago and New York an account of an attempt to steal from the convent of La Rábida in Chicago an urn deposited in that edi-

Para la celebracion del cuarto centenario publicó el "Imparcial," importante periódico que se publica en Madrid, una edicion de lujo en que colocaron un grabado representando la misma caja é inscripciones encontradas en Santo Domingo en 1877, y diciendo debajo "Restos de Colon en la Habana."

En 29 de Abril último se ocuparon algunos periódicos de Chicago y New York de un atentado que cometieron en el Convento de la Rábida, en Chicago, para robarse los restos de Colon depositados allí, refiriéndose á los encontrados en Santo Domingo de donde no se han movido ni se moverán.

Ultimamente aparece un periódico en Boston, titulado "Youth Companion" y publica un largo y bien escrito



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28, 29, 30, 31.

San Domingo—Tomb of Columbus.

fice containing the ashes of Columbus, and referring to the alleged ashes as coming from San Domingo, from which city his remains have not been and will not be removed.

The "Youth's Companion," of Boston, recently published a most excellent and interesting article, asserting the authenticity of the remains in San Domingo, from the pen of T. A. Ober, commissioner from the Chicago Exposition to the West Indies. This otherwise exact and truthful article contained the curious error of representing the tomb of Columbus by that of a bishop adorned with his image in stone, which exists in the cathedral of San Domingo.

The foregoing examples illustrate the persistency with which error has persecuted and still persecutes the truth relating to the ashes of the great and venerated navigator.

artículo aseverando la autenticidad de los restos hallados en Santo Domingo en 1877, y firmado por F. A. Ober, Comisionado de la Exposicion de Chicago en las Yndias Occidentales.

Nada tendríamos que criticar en dicho artículo, si no apareciera en el mismo periódico la tumba de Colon representada por la de un Obispo con su imagen en piedra, que se conserva en la Catedral de Santo Domingo.

Por los anteriores hechos puede verse cuan tenazmente persiguió y persigue el error las cenizas venerandas del gran navegante.

Las Inscripciones en la caja que contiene los Restos de Colon libre de abreviaturas y oscuridades son las seg

D. de la A. ^{ex} A. te

Inscripción de la tapa del ataúd de plomo (Mitad del tamaño natural)

M^{re} y Es de Daron
Dr. Cristóbal Colón

Inscripción del interior de la tapa (Mitad del tamaño natural)

U^{na} Drifloral
Colón

Parte posterior de la planchita de plata (Tamaño natural)

U^{na} p^{er} de los r. los
O del p. m^{ar} de O^{ro}
Crisótoral Colón de la

Parte exterior de la planchita de plata (Tamaño natural)

Inscripciones
que se
encuentran
en el ataúd
de plomo
de Cristóbal
Colón

Copiadas
exactamente
del original
por
R. Cronau

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San Domingo—Tomb of Columbus.

The inscription on the coffin of Columbus, freed from abbreviations and obscurities and translated into English, are as follows: On outside of cover, "Discoverer of America," "First Admiral." On the ends and front, "C. C. A.," interpreted by experts to mean "Christopher Columbus, Admiral." On the inside of cover, "Illustrious and Exalted Baron Don Christopher Columbus." On the face of silver plate, "Last part of the remains of the First Admiral, Don Christopher Columbus, Discoverer." On the back of the silver plate, "U. Christopher Columbus," the "U" being interpreted to mean "Urn of."

We now terminate our task, which has been to present in a simple and brief manner the facts relating to the remains of Columbus, that the truth may prevail and error be confounded, and that humanity may be able properly to direct its tribute of respect and gratitude over the ashes of the immortal Discoverer of America.

uentes—Encima de la tapa: "Descubridor de La América Primer Almirante." En los extremos i frente: "Cristobal Colon Almirante." En el interior de la tapa: "Ilustre i Esclareció Varon Don Cristobal Colon." En el frente de la planchita de plata: "Ultima parte de los restos del Primer Almirante Don Cristobal Colon." Del lado atras de la misma planchita: "U (urna de) Cristobal Colon."

Así terminamos este Album, cuyo bjecto ha sido presentar sencillamente los hechos referentes á los restos de Colon, á fin de que brille la verdad, se confunda el error, y pueda la humanidad tributar homenaje de respeto y gratitud á las cenizas del immortal Descubridor de América.

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